

been a gift of service without material reward. A man whose work has as much meaning for the poor and disenfranchised in Sudan as it does for the poor and disenfranchised in his Wilmington community. A man whose faith in the human spirit abounds. A man that I proudly call my friend, the Executive Director of Delaware's Ministry of Caring, Brother Ronald Giannone.

This week, business and community leaders and hundreds of Brother Ronald's closest friends from across the State of Delaware will gather to celebrate his fiftieth birthday. This Golden Birthday bash principally is to thank him fifty-times over for his countless years of service to our community. We will salute him because of who Brother Ronald is, what he represents and how much he means to improving the quality of life in my home State.

Let me be specific. Brother Ronald is the kind of guy who when asked by a man or a woman down on his or her luck, "Can you spare a dime?" responds with a meal, a place to stay and a rigorous routine of training and education to help keep that man or woman from the throes of homelessness and despair. He is hope to the hopeless, an oasis of strength and inspiration for all those who benefit from his generosity.

For these reasons, Brother Ronald is a true Delaware treasure, but still there is so much more. Brother Ronald is an exemplary administrator. There is, quite simply, no other organization like his Ministry of Caring. His 32 full-time facilities address every need of an individual or family who finds themselves homeless, destitute and/or in transition. He clothes, he shelters, he feeds, he takes care of children, he helps develop skills, he finds jobs, he provides medical care, he cares. He teaches those who need his assistance all the things they must do to be self-sufficient. And for those who seek to provide real change, he exemplifies just what it takes to make real differences in one life.

Still, it does not stop there. Brother Ronald understands that while he feeds someone in the Emmanuel Dining Room, someone else is starving in Sudan. Consequently, his work and Ministry extend far beyond American borders and into the lives of people throughout the world. Few people could have such grand vision and still focus so directly on those suffering in their own hometown. Such is the case with Brother Ronald.

Though I could say much more about this outstanding American, I will add only this. In the words of my hero, my dad, Joseph R. Biden, Sr., "it is a lucky man that wakes up each morning, puts his feet on the floor, goes to work and believes that it matters." Even luckier is the man that does these things, and inspires everyone around him to believe the same. Happy 50th Birthday, Brother Ronald.●

#### BUNDESTAG/BUNDES RAT STAFF EXCHANGE

● Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, since 1983, the United States Congress and the German Bundestag and Bundesrat have conducted an annual exchange program for staff members from both countries. The program gives professional staff the opportunity to observe and learn about each other's political institutions and convey Members' views on issues of mutual concern.

A staff delegation from the United States Congress will be selected to visit Germany April 7 to April 22 of this year. During the two week exchange, the delegation will attend meetings with Bundestag Members, Bundestag party staff members, and representatives of numerous political, business, academic, and media agencies. Cultural activities and a weekend visit in a Bundestag Member's district will complete the schedule.

A comparable delegation of German staff members will visit the United States for three weeks this summer. They will attend similar meetings here in Washington and visit the districts of Congressional Members.

The Congress-Bundestag Staff Exchange is highly regarded in Germany, and is one of several exchange programs sponsored by public and private institutions in the United States and Germany to foster better understanding of the politics and policies of both countries.

The U.S. delegation should consist of experienced and accomplished Hill staff who can contribute to the success of the exchange on both sides of the Atlantic. The Bundestag reciprocates by sending senior staff professionals to the United States.

Applicants should have a demonstrable interest in events in Europe. Applicants need not be working in the field of foreign affairs, although such a background can be helpful. The composite U.S. delegation should exhibit a range of expertise in issues of mutual concern in Germany and the United States such as, but not limited to, trade, security, the environment, immigration, economic development, health care, and other social policy issues.

In addition, U.S. participants are expected to help plan and implement the program for the Bundestag staff delegation when they visit the United States. Participants are expected to assist in planning topical meetings in Washington, and are encouraged to host one or two Bundestag staffers in their Member's district in July, or to arrange for such a visit to another Member's district.

Participants are selected by a committee composed of personnel from the Bureau of Education and Culture Exchanges of the U.S. Department of State and past participants of the exchange.

Senators and Representatives who would like a member of their staff to apply for participation in this year's program should direct them to submit a resume and cover letter in which they state why they believe they are qualified, the contributions they can

make to a successful program and some assurances of their ability to participate during the time stated. Applications may be sent to Connie Veillette in Congressman REGULA's office, 2309 Rayburn House Building by noon on Friday, March 3.●

#### IN HONOR OF ADMIRAL ELMO R. ZUMWALT, JR.

● Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, I rise today to honor a titan in our nation's naval history. Early this year, during our recess, Admiral Elmo R. Zumwalt, Jr. passed away. Admiral Zumwalt led a disciplined, dedicated, and directed life and career as a leader and, sometimes, as an iconoclast.

Mr. President, Admiral Zumwalt's meteoric rise through the ranks began at the U.S. Naval Academy, where he graduated in just three years, yet ranked seventh in his class. Following his graduation from the academy, Zumwalt began a lengthy career on a number of surface warships.

Among those ships was the U.S.S. *Wisconsin*, one of four *Iowa*-class battleships, the largest battleships ever built by the Navy. The four vessels, the *Wisconsin*, the *Iowa*, the *New Jersey* and the *Missouri*, served gallantly in every significant United States conflict from World War II to the Persian Gulf War. Future Admiral Zumwalt, the *Wisconsin's* navigator when the Korean War broke out, extolled her "versatility, maneuverability, strength, and power." Unbeknownst to him, this would not be the last time that he would leave his indelible mark on the great state of Wisconsin.

Following his service in the war, Zumwalt shuttled between the Pentagon and the sea. He excelled in both arenas, but in entirely different ways.

In 1970, President Nixon appointed Zumwalt the youngest Chief of Naval Operations in our history. As CNO, Admiral Zumwalt tackled some of the most divisive and challenging issues not just to hit the Navy, but society at large. And we're still trying to conquer some of them.

Admiral Zumwalt crusaded for a fair and equal Navy. He fought to promote equality for minorities and women at a time of considerable racial strife in our country and at a time of deeply entrenched institutional racism and sexism in the Navy. He pushed so hard against the establishment that he almost lost his job. But thanks to the support of some like-minded reformers, including our esteemed colleague, the late John Chafee, who was then the Secretary of the Navy, Zumwalt prevailed and instituted a host of personnel reforms.

Mr. President, Admiral Zumwalt's efforts to promote equality addressed, in part, an issue that we are tackling anew. Many in Congress and in the Defense Department seem to think that recruitment and retention can be improved simply by increasing pay and

benefits. They could learn much from Admiral Zumwalt, who understood the importance not only of boosting pay, but also of changing the service to reflect the wants and needs of service members.

We should follow Admiral Zumwalt's example and take a broader view when we look to improve the lives of our military personnel.

Mr. President, in his later years, Admiral Zumwalt dedicated himself to assisting Vietnam War era veterans who had been exposed to Agent Orange. He played an instrumental role in getting Agent Orange-exposed veterans with cancer a service-connected illness designation. I had the honor of meeting with him to discuss his efforts to increase research funding for Agent Orange related illnesses and to explore options for international cooperation in that research.

Admiral Elmo Zumwalt was a great naval leader, a visionary and a courageous challenger of the conventional wisdom. We will not see the likes of him again. We mourn his passing and salute his accomplishments.●

#### ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 2000

Mr. GRAMS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until the hour of 11:30 a.m. on Tuesday, January 25. I further ask consent that on Tuesday, immediately following the prayer, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and the Senate then begin a period of morning business with Senators speaking for up to 5 minutes each, with the following exceptions: Senator BOND or designee from 11:30 a.m. until 12 noon, and Senator DURBIN or designee from 12 noon to 12:30 p.m.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. GRAMS. I also ask consent that the Senate stand in recess from the hours of 12:30 p.m. to 2:15 p.m. for the weekly policy conferences to meet, and that upon reconvening the Senate resume consideration of S. 625, the bankruptcy reform bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### PROGRAM

Mr. GRAMS. For the information of all Senators, tomorrow the Senate will be in a period of morning business until 12:30 p.m., and will then recess until 2:15 p.m. to accommodate the weekly party conferences. When the Senate reconvenes, the Senate will resume consideration of S. 625, the bankruptcy reform legislation, under the previous consent agreement. Time agreements

have been made on the remaining bankruptcy amendments. Therefore, the Senate is expected to complete action on the bill during Wednesday's session of the Senate. As a reminder, the 12 noon cloture vote for tomorrow has been vitiated, and the debate on the remaining amendments will begin tomorrow, with votes expected to occur on Wednesday at a time to be determined.

#### UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—S. 625

Mr. GRAMS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the agreement with respect to the bankruptcy bill be vitiated at the request of the majority leader or minority leader up to the hour of 12 noon on Tuesday.

Mr. REID. Reserving the right to object.

Mr. President, this new unanimous consent request literally just came to our attention. I want the record to be very clear that the minority, the Democrats, have worked very hard throughout today to obtain the unanimous consent we have already agreed to. If the bankruptcy bill does not go forward, it is not the fault of the minority.

We have done everything we can. We have spent all day coming up with a unanimous consent agreement. I have talked to Senators literally all over the country, getting them to agree to the unanimous consent which has already been agreed to and is now spread across the record of this Senate.

In short, I hope that the majority leader would not object to the unanimous consent agreement that is already in the record. I acknowledge that the majority leader wants permission, and we are going to grant him that permission, to vitiate the unanimous consent agreement prior to noon tomorrow. I hope he does not do that. It would be a shame for this body and a shame for the country if this objection is made because it will take down the bankruptcy bill for the rest of the year. That would be a shame because we have already worked too hard in the effort to get this legislation passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. GRAMS. I thank the Senator from Nevada for all his efforts.

#### ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GRAMS. If there is no further business to come before the Senate, I now ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in adjournment under the previous order, following the remarks of Senator FEINGOLD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. GRAMS. I yield the floor.

The Senator from Wisconsin is recognized.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wisconsin.

#### SUPREME COURT CAMPAIGN FINANCE RULING

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, this morning the Supreme Court issued the most significant ruling in the area of campaign finance and election law since the 1976 landmark decision in *Buckley v. Valeo*. I am happy to report the Court reaffirmed the core holding of *Buckley*: The public's elected representatives have the constitutional power to limit contributions to political campaigns in order to protect the integrity of the political process from corruption or the appearance of corruption.

It is most fitting that this ruling came down this morning as the Senate prepares to return from its long recess. As you know, Mr. President, one of the most important unfinished pieces of business on our agenda is campaign finance reform and the McCain-Feingold bill. The House passed a reform bill last year by a wide bipartisan margin, and now today's Court decision leaves no doubt that a soft money ban, which is the core provision of that bill and of our bill in the Senate, is constitutional. Today's decision has dispatched one of the most persistent and most erroneous arguments against reform. The Court did it by a decisive vote of 6-3. We, as a legislative body, must step up and do what is right, what is constitutional, and what is demanded by the public and pass a ban on soft money.

I will take a minute to discuss this important Supreme Court decision and its implications for our work in this body. The case is *Nixon v. Shrink Missouri Government PAC*. It was an appeal of the decision of the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals that struck down contribution limits enacted by the Missouri Legislature to cover State elections. Those limits were modeled on the Federal limit—\$1,000 per candidate per election in a statewide election, somewhat lower for candidates for the State legislature. The State statute includes an inflation adjustment so that the limit for statewide races had become \$1,075 per election by the time this challenge was filed.

The Missouri limits were upheld by the district court, but they were struck down by the court of appeals. The court of appeals held that the State had not provided adequate evidence of actual or apparent corruption stemming from large contributions to justify the restrictions. It also suggested that the limits were too low and therefore unconstitutional because inflation has eroded the value of a \$1,000 contribution since 1974, when the Congress chose that limit for Federal elections.

Today the Supreme Court squarely and decisively rejected the court of appeals analysis. It did so by a 6-3 vote. I might note that it did so by a 4-3 vote of Justices appointed by Republican Presidents. The Court held that there was more than adequate evidence of actual or apparent corruption on which the State legislature could base its judgment that contributions should be limited. The Court noted that the